EUROPE.

French Opinion of Intervention in Italy and the Dangers of the Roman Question.

Italian Report of the Battle of Bagnarea.

Spanish Manifesto Against the Revolution.

The French Transatlantic mail steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, which left Brest on Saturday, the 12th of October, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, landing a number of passengers and a very valuable cargo.

The Ville de Paris brings our European files and correspondence, dated to her day of sailing, as late as the mail reports on board the Cunard steamship China, at Halifax for Boston. The details of our cable despatches furnished by the Ville de Paris are of a very interesting character.

The Cunard steamship China arrived at Halifax at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, and sailed at 10 o'clock P. M. for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour Friday morning.

The Paris *Presse* of the 11th instant states:—

It is not impossible, as we are assured, that the Emperor, after his return to Paris, may go and pass a few hours at Baden, where, in that case, he would have a conversation with the King of Prussia. This interview, it is supposed, will have a decisive influence upon the attitude to be taken by France respecting German affairs.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* of the 11th of October, speaking of the Garabaldian movement says:—

The impotence of the Garibaldians to excite the smallest agitation in Rome is a proof that the Pontifical government is not so unpopular as its enemies are pleased to assert. In fact, the ordinary calm aspect of the city has not been for a moment changed, notwithstanding some arrests which the presence of revolutionary agents rendered necessary. At Viterbo the insurrection has not broken out any more than in the capital; only a single subject of the Pope has been arrested, in whose domicile compromising correspondence was discovered. The National Junta, the leaders of which perceived the false position they were placed in, by the calmness of the population and the energetic attitude of the Italian government, has decided upon abdicating. It has addressed a manifesto to the Romans, in which it declares that, placed under the necessity of taking part in acts not conformable to its programme, or of keeping the great Roman liberal party inactive, it has resolved on laying down its functions in order not to create any obstacle.

The *Bulletin International*, of Paris, says:—

The accounts from the Russian provinces of the Baltic are not favorable. The system of Russian schools, by which the Poles are oppressed, has been established in the other parts of the empire, where fractions of other nationalities, or, at least, old traditions, exist. The rural populations of the Baltic which speak German had German schools. Russian colleges are being founded there, and no other language is taught. A history of the country from a Russian point of view is also being prepared. Prussia must surely not be pleased at a persecution which extends over Livonia, Esthonia and Courland, unless she imagines that it will ultimately turn to her advantage.

A fire completely destroyed the extensive sugar refinery of M. Glène, Rue du Moulin, at Bordeaux, France, on the night of the 8th of October. The damage done to the machinery is estimated at 600,000f., and that to the building at 300,000f., both being covered by insurance.

The London *Sun* gives prominence to the following statement:—

It appears that the gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle, for the use of her Majesty and the court, weighs nearly thirty tons, and that its value may be roughly estimated at £3,000,000. It is secured in stone chambers with vaulted ceilings, which form part of the original buildings, and are thoroughly proof against burglars. Among the plate is a single dish, not of silver gilt, but of solid gold, made by order of George IV. and representing all the orders, both domestic and foreign, which that sovereign wore, or was entitled to wear; it is estimated at £8,000. Grand and magnificent as the assortment of plate is, our readers will be astonished to hear that very little of it indeed, is old or curious, most of the plate used by former sovereigns having been melted down and remodelled by George IV.; very much of it, consequently, is tawdry and *rococo*, as might naturally be expected from the author of the Pavilion of Brighton.

The death of the Baroness Tascher de la Pagerie is announced. This lady occupied a place in the first rank of distinguished women of Parisian society.

A shocking affair took place in Edinburg, Scotland, on October 9. There was an explosion of fireworks in a shop in the Canongate, by which the house was set on fire. The people who dwelt in the upper flats were cut off from the street by the burning staircases, and those of them who escaped were helped from the windows by means of ropes and ladders. Two persons were suffocated in the building, and two more were killed by jumping from the windows. Several others were much injured. Between seventy and eighty persons were rendered homeless by the fire.

A singular suicide case occupied the attention of Coroner Lankester on October 9, in London. The subject of the coroner's inquiry, Ann Botten, had been for the last twenty years a most confirmed drunkard, and had succeeded, after four attempts, in putting an end to her miserable existence. It was found that she had from time to time attemped suicide by cutting her throat, drinking paraffin, opening a vein in the arm, and strangulation by means of a handkerchief.

Advices from Alexandria, Egypt, furnish additional statements favorable to the prospects of the financial administration of Egypt under the new Minister, Raghib Pasha. In order, it is said, to show his good will and his wish to see Egypt keep up her credit and prestige, he has advertised in all the journals, and also notified on the Exchange, that he is ready to discount immediately, at a rate considerably below the current terms, all bills maturing on or before the 10th of October—an interval during which it was known there were bills falling due to the extent of several hundred thousand pounds. The Minister declares that it is his intention to repeat this system as often as possible, and when, as at present, the amount will render it worth while, in order not to let cash remain idle in the safes of the treasury. The step is described to have had a most satisfactory influence upon the discount market.

Intelligence from Cabul, dated at Bombay, October 4, states that Ameer Slave-Ali, having marched against that State, his advanced guard, under the command of his brother, Sirdar Teys, was defeated by the Cabul troops under Abdul Khan. Sirdar Teys was killed and his body was taken to Cabul.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

French Opinion of the Relations With Italy—Can Napoleon Intervene With Safety?—Influence of the Prussian Victories in French Transalpine Diplomacy.

[From the Paris Siecle, Oct. 10.]

Would the French government derive the smallest benefit from its intervention? It has been already at Rome. Did the Ultramontanes show the least degree of thankfulness for it? Did it make friends by it? Was it not obliged, on the contrary, to oppose the encroachments of the clericals? Did it not find it necessary to defend itself against the pastorals of the bishops, and stop them at the episcopal doors? Catholic interests are spoken of. We do not deny that the man who professes a religion has a right to defend its interests. But must France be sacrificed to Rome? Have ever any of our kings, the greatest devotees, even done this? When they did give way had they not bitterly to repent it? Has not everything in France which was openly allied with obscurantism disappeared? No; let us be tranquil. We shall not again go to Rome. That would be a fault which cannot be perpetrated. We went there once, and without result, because Austria was at Milan. Italy is now free. *We will not attempt to destroy our own work.* And then, besides, from a Catholic point of view even, is there any necessity for a worldly intervention? No; sincere faith has confidence in the future. *If the Papacy be really a divine institution, it is superior to all attack. Let it's arrange as it can with the temporal Prince.* The spiritual chief cannot think of placing his greatness upon his material throne. That greatness does not depend upon the city of Rome. Let the matter be tested if you have the least faith. In short, has the danger been proved? Has it appeared that Italy is powerless to execute the Convention of September? Nothing as yet establishes this. Of what use, consequently, is it to utter these cries of alarm? Those who thus despair, in invoking already the intervention of France, show the weakness of their cause. Their fears condemn it in advance. France will not commit the fault which they desire she should. She will reserve her blood and treasure for interests which are more real and better established.

[From the Paris Debats, Oct. 10.]

* * * For greater clearness we may be permitted to reproduce an opinion expressed before us yesterday by a political man a little inclined to utopias. According to him the uneasiness of the French public arises especially from the fact that before Sadowa "compensations" were expected which since that battle have not yet come. People were wrong, in his opinion, to expect them from Prussia, and they must be sought outside Germany. He remarked that, in taking advantage of the community of political and commercial interests, Prussia had concluded with the States of the South, the day after the treaty of Prague, a double convention, military and fiscal. He asked if it were impossible for France to negotiate analogous treaties with certain States placed around her. He called to mind that there is already a monetary convention between France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland, and, starting from this this precedent, he imagined that between these four States might be formed ties of commercial and political interests *strong enough to decide Italy, Belgium and Switzerland to constitute with France, as has been done with the Southern States of Germany and Prussia a Zollverein strengthened by a military convention.* That would be, according to his expression, '*giving Prussia her change*,' and this compensation found, this pacific conquest accomplished, this success obtained, France would have reason to be satisfied and without any further care would leave Germany to organize herself as she pleased. That is a dream, we said: what have Belgium and Switzerland to do with a military convention with France? Are they not covered by their neutrality? But he pointed out the military preparations of those two States, proving that they feared to have their neutrality violated in case of a war between France and Prussia. Was not the neutrality of Switzerland violated in 1815? For Belgium, who dreads being annexed to France, she would be beyond fear of change the day when the convention, our interlocutor wished, should guarantee her independence. Finally, he thought that the determining point which would lead Belgium and Switzerland to accept a military convention would be the custom house treaty which would be added to it, and which would singularly develop their prosperity, as the Zollverein has done that of the small German States. He even seemed to think of Holland, which Prussia appears to covet, and he said he was disposed to believe that this perspective of an increase of material prosperity and national security might induce Italy to form part of this union, useful to its economic interests in time of peace and in case of European complications essentially defensive. Do not form any illusion, said some one to him; even if the Italian government wished, it could not. You speak of an accord between France and Italy which would place their military and economic interests in common, and you forget that these two Powers, whatever good will they may have towards each other, whatever utility they might draw from a reciprocal friendship, never know if they may not be at war to-morrow. If the treaty of the 15th of September did not exist, your idea would be none the less chimerical; but with it, such as it is drawn up, accord is certainly impossible. The Pontifical frontier, despite the vigilance of the Italian government, can always, one day or the other, be secretly crossed by a few excited Italians, and in that case the French government would have the pain of finding that the convention of September had been useless. *Thence a conflict, the consequences of which cannot be calculated.*

Call for a Congress.

[From the Paris Union, Oct. 10.]

Europe cannot be ignorant of the importance of the events now being accomplished. Will it allow the most ancient and venerable of powers, that which is the keystone of all social order, and which represents authority on earth, to be wantonly exposed to the attacks of a few cosmopolitan rioters! Will it allow, in the midst of peace, an independent State, whose liberty interests the whole world, to be assailed by the first madman who shall pretend to "deliver the earth from the clerical pest?" Will it abandon the last refuge of moral force, justice and truth to the hazards of an incursion of Garibaldians? If the theory professed at the Congress of Geneva, and put into execution by the contractors for revolution who infest the country between Viterbo and Acquapendente, is not rapidly and energetically put down, there is an end to all inviolable limits, sovereign rights, and national independence. To-morrow, *the German unitists at Paris and London will get up an expedition to accomplish Germani: emancipation; the national party in Prussia will prepare a campaign of volunteers against Alsace and Lorraine.* Public tranquillity will be at the mercy of a chief of bandits. And the Catholic Powers? How long will they suffer the spiritual sovereign of so many thousands of souls to be reduced to defend himself against a band of invaders just like his predecessors in the fifth and eighth centuries against the Huns, Vandals and Lombards? Is it not a public scandal and an unexampled shame that the Pope should not be protected from a descent of barbarians, and that from fear of Garibaldi, or from a weakness of his confederates at Florence, the governments of three or four great nations should resign themselves to hearing that the Pope is engaged in a conflict with the free lances recruited among the dregs of the universal insurrection? As to France, she can no longer suffer such attacks on her honor and such a defiance to her dignity, power and interests. She now sees to what conventions with a double meaning are leading. The treaty of September has not been able to prevent the violation of the Roman frontier. That the "Italians" in the present circumstances should have shown themselves, according to a well known expression, "capable of everything or nothing," matters little; their signature has been protested from powerlessness or by connivance. France, whether she desired it or not, has recovered her "liberty of action." What use has the government made of that liberty? We have, however, the right to say that France insists especially *on the eve of the formidable complications that may arise*, that the temporal sovereignty of the Pope should be re-established and maintained in an inviolable integrity. It is the only means of disengaging our responsibility and of tranquillizing the public conscience; it is the only means of putting an end to the whims of M. Garibaldi and to the indecision of M. Rattazi; it is the only means of cutting short the insolent hopes of the revolution and the *not less revolting designs of the Cabinet of Florence.*

THE PAPAL TERRITORY.

Italian Report of the Battle of Bagnarea—Extraordinary Tactics of the Papal Troops.

The *Diritto* of Florence of October 5 gives the following narrative of the capture of Bagnarea by the insurgents, and the repulse subsequently of the Papal troops:—

HEIGHTS OF BOLSENA, Oct. 3—Noon.

After having occupied San Lorenzo on the 24 of October our column of insurgents proceeded towards Mount Londra, awaiting daylight in order to penetrate between the heights of Bolsena, and afterwards to march on Bagnarea, where other contingents were to join us, our design being to gain Viterbo. Some companies of Zouaves from Valenzano endeavored to surround us, and, as a surprise, they employed the following singular stratagem:—In their advance they caused little bells to tinkle, similar to those hung round the necks of oxen. Our sentinels gave the alarm, and again, although the Zouaves replied "Friends" to our challenge, we received them with a discharge of musketry, which compelled them to retire. We are at present among the heights of the Vallacia, above the Lake of Bolsena.

Yesterday some insurgents, surprised by a column of Pontificials, retired upon Italian territory, at Casino Ravizza. The Zouaves, violating the frontiers, surrounded and took them prisoners. There was a detachment of Italian troops at a short distance from Casino Ravizza, who failed to prevent the passage of the Papal troops. The Zouaves have just re-appeared; having found us ready to receive them, they fell back, taking the ordinary road to Bolsena.

BAGNAREA—5 P. M.

Our column reached this at seven in the evening. The Pontificals, whom we attacked, fled, leaving twenty-one prisoners in our hands. Our loss is three men and two wounded.

Bagnarea is free.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Royal Manifesto Against Radical Republicanism—The Dynasty and Church and Law and Order.

The following is the text of the circular despatch addressed by the Spanish government to its different diplomatic agents abroad in reference to the recent insurrection:—

SIR—The recent revolutionary attempt, and the rapidity with which it has ended, constitute one of those culminating facts in our political order whose irresistible force is not to be misunderstood save by those who wilfully close their eyes to evidence. Nevertheless, a portion of the foreign press, after having fomented the rebellion by its passionate and persistent incitements, now proceeds to disfigure and distort the facts, studies how to justify them, undisguisedly advocates the recurrence of the movement, and does not shrink even from the most blamable means of assailing and depreciating persons and things. But the truth remains intact, and predominates at the bottom of the facts, and in the present case it is incontestable. What, in fact, has taken place? After abortive revolts and revolutionary attempts a new one has been tried. Europe at large is cognizant of the efforts made to organize it for the last year. Nothing has been neglected to insure its success—numerous enrolments of determined proselytes, threats and promises, vehement proclamations, well known leaders, a hardy and violent press—even to launching irreverence and calumny against the highest institutions, which are, and always will be, objects of love and profound veneration to the immense majority of Spaniards. With such antecedents the rebellion was considered and announced as irresistible and decisive. It put forth its sanguinary cry upon Spanish territory, selecting as its theatre the provinces it no doubt believed most favorably disposed. There was no lack of ill-advised persons who replied by taking up arms. Notwithstanding this, the forces of our valiant army attacked and conquered them at the outset, enthusiastically shouting "Long live the Queen!" and not stopping to count the numbers of their enemies. A few days later, at the magical voice of royal clemency, the insurgents laid down their arms. Upon the 10th, those who had not submitted to the decree of indulgence sought safety by fleeing to a foreign country, and the revolt was suppressed. The facts cannot be denied, and the most prejudiced mind will find no satisfactory explanation save in also admitting as incontestable that the revolution has prepared its suicide and inevitable destruction by attacking without war-cry or flag, fearing, apparently, the horror they would produce, as is always the result in similar cases. But this is not all. If the armed revolution in its reiterated attempts conceals its flag and its war cry its votaries and abettors do not conceal its tendencies and object, even at the risk of rendering it as unpopular as facts have already profoundly and irrevocably proved it to be. What other possible fate, indeed, could await a revolt which, by the admission of its instigators, proclaims the sacrifice of the Spanish nationality, and dreams of an Iberian union which, under the inspiration of correct instinct, both Spain and Portugal reject for their own welfare with equal energy; a revolt which also proclaims the sacrifice of territorial integrity, since its organs announce, without being contradicted, the annexation, and even the sale, of rich portions of the Spanish territory; a revolt, lastly, which—and this fact would alone suffice to bring about its failure—*calls for the radical destruction of social order and existing policy, which it wants to replace by terrorism, by levelling republics, and other not less frightful Utopias, whose principles and extent are undisguisedly displayed.* Utopia which liberal and democratic Geneva has just rejected with indignation? This revolt aims at the destruction of social order and existing policy, *including, as social consequences, the constitutional principle, the monarchical principle, the Catholic principle and the dynasty, as symbol and practical application of the whole.* Yet what is there in Spain, in whatever is beloved by Spaniards, that is not inseparably bound up with these principles? The national character, historical renown, property, individual safety, the family—all these contribute to confer its form and radical existence upon this comforting and magnificent whole. How can it be thought strange, and who could fail to perceive, that revolutions of this species must be, and are, in fact, unpopular in this reflective country, and that, like the last, they are and always will be repudiated by the public mind? For the feeling they inspire in the people can never be other than disquiet and alarm, and it necessarily results that the proprietor, the agriculturist, the manufacturer, the employé, the soldier, the priest—every man, in fine, without distinction—fears, from tangible reasons, for his present position and looks forward with still greater apprehension for his future. These facts, sir, have been proved in the present instance by the indifference and good sense of the population, the noble determination of our worthy and valiant army, the zeal and active co-operation of the authorities, and the confidence her Majesty's government has never ceased for an instant to feel and to inspire. The care of inculcating and enforcing the truth of the facts by every possible means now produces salutary influence. It is a political and moral duty incumbent upon every good patriot, but notably upon those who, honored by official positions, are doubly bound to serve their country with zeal and loyalty. Diplomatic agents are in this position more than any other persons, since they fulfil their important missions at great political centres. It is there that the revolution, regarding the bearings of its blows as more influential, reinforces its means of invention, of defamation and of distorting the truth. There, consequently, it is the most necessary to struggle against it. By acting thus, sir, by inculcating the truth and unceasingly combating error and mere supposition, by reading and leaving a copy of this present despatch, should you be asked to do so, and by explaining the considerations it contains with all the means furnished by your position, you will fulfil, sir, the expectations entertained of your zeal and loyalty by her Majesty and the government in her name.

LORENZO ARRAZOLA.

GERMAN UNITY.

Bavarian View of the Consolidation of Fatherland.

[From the Paris Débats, Oct 10.]

In the Munich Chamber of Deputies, Prince Hohenlohe, on the occasion of the bill concerning the accession of Bavaria to the Zollverein, gave a complete exposition of his policy, which he said had never hesitated. He still hopes to obtain a constitutional union of Germany. The union of the Southern States into a confederation of the South, the creation of closer ties between that body and the North, as well as the union of all the German States on the basis of the late Germanic Confederation, appeared to him impossible. Therefore only one part remained to be taken—the creation of a political tie between the Confederation of the North and the Southern States, and, in addition, alliance with Austria. It was necessary to wait the effects of the new organization of the Zollverein to estimate in what form the projected political bond will be practicable to march parallel with the Zollverein. Thus, continued the Prince, we neither wish the entry of the Southern States into the Confederation of the North, nor a constitutional alliance under the direction of Austria, nor a Confederation of the South which should be isolated from the rest of Germany or supported by the foreigner. We desire a national union of the States of the South with those of the Confederation of the North under the form of United States (*Statenbund*). *The national tie ought, however, to embrace the whole of Southern Germany.* An isolated Southern State could not, without provoking complications, seek to unite itself to the North.

The Minister concluded in expressing the hope that the Chamber would share with him the conviction that nothing will be able to break the bond which guarantees the material interests of Germany.

JOHN OXENFORD, THE NEW YORK THEATRICAL CRITIC OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The Stage in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1867.

In my enumeration of the theatres in the Empire City I have hitherto all but ignored the existence of the Bowery, the long broad street which skirts the eastern side of the town, and which may be compared socially with our transpontine region, or Whitechapel; socially and geographically with the Banlieux of Paris. It contains a large theatre, named after the district, and another house, called the Stadt theatre, which is exclusively appropriated to German performances, besides divers other minor places of amusement. There was once a "New Bowery theatre," but this fell a victim some time ago to those flames which manifest themselves in New York with a frequency unknown in the old country. I have been here for only a few weeks, but within that time there have been as many conflagrations, large and small, as there are cab accidents in London. These, too, are attended with somewhat awful circumstances. With us half the town might be burned down without the inhabitants of the other half knowing anything about the matter till they read of the disaster in the newspapers; but in New York the calamity is indicated by the tolling of a very "dreadful bell," which is situated at the nearest police station, and combines the effect of Big Ben, a funeral knell and a tocsin. If I were a writer of the sensational school I should say that these frightful noises "roused me from my peaceful slumbers," in spite of the mosquitoes, who do their best to prevent a foreigner from indulging in any commonplaces of the sort during the summer months. Let me rather say that till daybreak there are no peaceful slumbers to be disturbed, but that I am provokingly interrupted in my tranquil contemplation of the rats, which even in good hotels sport about the bedroom as freely and as visibly as rabbits in a warren. Baron Trenck, who found such solace in the society of a little insignificant mouse, would have been delighted if he had seen two or three of those fine grown strapping creatures nestle in his slippers, and slake their thirst from his water jug. The New Bowery, then, is gone, but the Old Bowery still greatly flourishes in a plebeian neighborhood. There was a time when it was fashionable in its way, as Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate, was royal in the days of Richard III., and archæologists still talk of an age when it was an honored Shakspearean temple and under the management of Mr. Hamblin. That gentleman was not altogether unknown to London. He played, as I believe, at the Surrey, and, as I know, at Covent Garden, during the inglorious rule of the late Mr. Osbaldiston. But I greatly doubt whether any unprofessional Briton remembers him. In London he wrote his name on water, in New York he inscribed it on some material which, like Horace's literary monument, was *ære perennius*. Now, the Old Bowery is anything but legitimate, depending as it does on sensational melodramas, which are, however, respectably put upon the stage, and acted with some degree of spirit. I may remark, too, that I have seen upon its boards an actor of "leading business," who is not only one of the best stock performers in New York, but could not be easily surpassed in London. Mr. Studley, as he is named, acted when I saw him the gentlemanlike villain in the Sea of Ice (Gallicé, *La prière des Naufragés*), who was represented by M. Chilly at Paris, and Mr. Benjamin at the Adelphi. He is an artist of good personal appearance, forcible, but well mannered, and entirely free from rant. There is little in the aspect of the Empire City to remind an Englishman of the British capital, but the Old Bowery brings one back to the Surrey side or Shoreditch closer than any other house in the city. There is a good, hot, heavy, Anglican look about its arrangements, four tiers of boxes rise above each other in prescribed order, and there are "gods," who are conspicuous, and who, unlike those of Epicurus, take a somewhat noisy interest in things mundane. But the habitual decorum of New York penetrates even this unfashionable district, and the rear of the upper tier is as that of "any nightingale" compared with the vociferous demonstrations of the New Cut. Nothing comes up to that "Brayvo Hicks!" which is so often the theme of our West End theatrical satirist. The Bowery itself is at present almost a German colony, shopkeepers and customers being for the most part alike emigrants from Fatherland. Here the idolatry of lager beer, which in the fashionable quarter is only prepared in subterranean cellars, and can only be seen by some daring Cicolus who presumes to violate the mysteries of that *Bona Dea*, is open to every eye. To see it in its perfection the stranger should enter a huge music hall, called the Atlantic Garden, which stands next door to the theatre; but which, instead of being hostile to its neighbor, as it would be in London, is a convenient restaurant to the playgoer. Here are to be obtained copious suppers of cold ham and hot boiled (not broiled or fried) sausages, and here lager beer is vended by the ocean. The difficulty is to find hands to serve it out. For a good four hours every one of the ministering angels may be seen carrying a glass by the handle on each of his ten fingers, and I am convinced that if Briareus, or one of the many armed deities of Brahminism lost his way in the Bowery, he would instantly be collared and established as a waiter at the Atlantic Garden, with an exceedingly handsome salary. Like our music halls, this noted Arcadian retreat has a stage at one extremity, on which very slight dramatic pieces are occasionally performed, but, as far as I can make out, these special recreations only take place when customers are comparatively scarce; for one evening when I visited the Atlantic the stage was covered with tables for the accommodation of beer bacchanals. The Muses, however, were not quite forgotten. A band, occupying a gallery raised against one of the side-walls, enlivened the huge symposium by playing its very loudest. Before dismissing this irrepressible lager beer, I would observe that, although intended to meet apparently coarser tastes, and, therefore, despised by the Anglo-Saxon American, who sternly adheres to whiskey "cocktails," it is of so delicate a nature that the contents of every cask must be consumed on the day when the vessel is broached, or they will be infallibly spoilt and undrinkable. As for the law which prohibits the sale of the innocent beverage on Sunday, it is regarded with anxiety by all thinking men who are not saturated with New England prejudices. To account for this feeling I would recall the possibly well-known fact that whereas the lowest section was once mainly composed of Milesians, it is now divided between the Irish and the Germans, the latter having rapidly increased during the last fifteen years. Now, during the late struggle the Irish were invariably democrats, while the Germans were staunch republicans; but it is strongly suspected that the Teutons, finding their supply of beer rudely cut off by their political chiefs, will go over to the opposite side. There was once a vulgar English song inculcating the doctrine that to "rob a poor man of his beer" was the deadliest of moral wrongs, and every statesman but a New Englander must have long been convinced that it is more hazardous to deprive people of their enjoyments than to tax their pockets. As Clarence perished in a butt of Mamsley, so may the radical republicanism of New York State be ducked, if not drowned, in a cask of lager beer. The approaching elections will show how far the apprehensions of the alarmists are correct. The radicals, indeed, boast that while they have deprived the republican Germans of their Sunday beer, they have likewise mulcted the Irish of their Sunday whiskey; but it seems ill policy to cheapen the animosity of one's enemies by quenching the sympathies of one's allies. I have not visited the German theatre, nor have I any intention of so doing. It is not intended for the American proper, and is only patronized by the Germans of the Bowery, who form a public by themselves. In New York, German is regarded, not as a tongue studied by a cultured minority, but as the language of a plebeian multitude, who are contemptuously called "Dutch." When an American talks of a Dutchman he does not mean, as we do, a Hollander, but a *bona fide* German, and he would refrain from applying that term to one of the descendants of the old Dutch settlers, who are popularly called "Knickerbockers," and stand high among the social aristocrats of the city.

Madame Ristori reappeared last week at the French theatre; but it is questionable whether her second season will prove as remunerative as her first. The taste for non-lyrical Italian drama must be equally exotic in New York and London, and though any novelty that seems to appeal to democratic culture receives temporary nutriment from fashion, this adventitious aid is never of long duration. Nevertheless, the tragedy, which rarely flourishes in London, except at Drury lane Theatre or at the Princess' during an engagement of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean, has still something like a hold on the American sympathies, and there is no doubt that Mrs. Lander, by following in the steps of Madame Ristori, and withal acting in English, has achieved a very good success. To a truly classical actress, like Miss Glyn, who could bring with her such unhacknied works as Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra and John Webster's Duchess of Malfy, the great American cities would, I think, offer a fair field for a triumphant career.

For original plays, on the other hand, there is no great chance, except in the case of enterprising authors who, like Mr. Dion Boucicault, can plant a foot as it were on both sides of the Atlantic, can watch the movements of the two Anglo-Saxon nations and are as consummate masters of stage management as of the literary department of their vocation. In the first place, the state of international law, as was more clearly than ever demonstrated in the case of "Wallack vs. Florence," allows the American manager to have his "pick" gratis among all the most successful works in the old country, and this of itself is an obstacle to original production, the seriousness of which can scarcely be overrated. But even if the law were otherwise, and a sort of duty were imposed for the protection of original talent, the difficulty would not, in my opinion, be completely solved. America, in matters of art and literature, greatly takes its tone from London, and if success in New York is a requisite preliminary to good fortune in the other cities, a success in the British capital will go far towards the establishment of reputation in New York. Thus, whatever might be the state of international law, a play that had made a decided "hit" in London would have this advantage over an entirely new work, that it would come with a verdict in its favor pronounced by the inhabitants of the chief town of "Anglo-Saxony" in general. I find that in my last letter I did injustice to the attractive powers of Black Crook, which has recently attained, not its one hundredth night, but its anniversary. The boast of the posting bills is that it has been seen by a million of spectators.

CUBA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Fine Working of the Cable—A Correspondent's Advice to Two Governments.

HAVANA, Oct. 16, 1867.

Mr. W. H. Hall, electrician of the International Ocean Telegraph Company and manager of the Key West office, must be too well known to your readers from his scientific exploits during the late war for me to say a word about him; but I am, nevertheless, glad to say that he has arrived here for the purpose of arranging the batteries for direct and, if necessary, constant communication with New York. He made the experiment on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, to communicate with your city, and it was a perfect success, receiving an answer from General W. F. Smith, the President, in five minutes. The success is considered more than "satisfactory," from the fact that there was a very heavy fall of rain in Havana at the time, and the weather was throughout the day very stormy and unsettled—so much so, that many intelligent people were apprehensive of a hurricane. It must also be borne in mind, with regard to the telegragh, that the cable is connected with five miles of land line.

By way of a test and in order to cause an agreeable surprise to your numerous readers, I telegraphed to the HERALD, yesterday morning, such news as there was at hand—St. Domingo dates to 15th ultimo, Venezuela 24th, and Porto Rico 2d instant. The steamer Pelayo makes very roundabout trips, and on that account does not appear here till five days after she leaves Santiago de Cuba; else we could get much later dates from the above and other quarters also.

Mr. John Nenninger, Vice President of the Cable Company, received the following telegram from General Smith:—"I congratulate you and Señor Acantave for the satisfaction in now being able to communicate direct with New York. The difficulties which existed are being rapidly overcome, and we hope that shortly our line will be found in an unexceptional condition. New York, Oct. 14, at 4 P. M. Gen. W. F. SMITH." This message was received in the cable office at four o'clock five minutes!

A few remarks may here be offered to the Spanish minister at Washington.

The post office and the telegraph are the two usual mediums of communication between the people of civilized nations, and the only difference between one medium and the other is the regularity and order of the former and the rapidity of the latter. At the same time, the telegraph should not be considered in any other light than that of a post office; more rapid, but just as free and untrammelled, equally as lawful, independent and sacred as as the ordinary post office. It, therefore, all civilized nations authorize and guarantee the free transmission of any and all kinds of news by post, with what right are we subjected to useless restrictions and to an unnecessary and unjust loss of time to do so by the telegraph? I say useless, because any messages can only be detained in the receipt or transmission for a time sufficient to allow any fishing smack to come from or go to Key West, and then the object of the "powers that be" becomes baffled. Then, again, why is that which cannot be prohibited by mail not permitted to go through the wires? Such a restriction is absurd, inasmuch as the messages under censureship and letters do not; besides, while no papers are published before passing the censorship it is entirely useless that the messages received should be subjected thereto. The measure is unjust, because the free transmission of ideas can never become under the censorship, or rather, there is no power recognized that can prevent thought. The only thing that we can be expected to submit to, in this country, is the prohibition of the printing and publication of matter, which may be obnoxious to the government. The telegraphic message from Key West which so exquisitely hurt the sensibility of a Spanish newspaper published in New York, told nothing but the truth, as to the difficulties thrown in the way in telegraphing hence, and the simple fact that all messages coming and going by the cable have to go through the scrutiny referred to clearly proves that the Cable Company will continue to be, as long as the United States government fails to represent the annoyance to the Madrid government, which had better be done formally, as if it were a postal treaty.

The Regla Stores Company has determined to augment its rates of storage on and after the 1st of January next. Sugar will pay 12½ cents extra per box.

The sugar market shows very little life. Holders continue firm in their pretensions at 9 rs. for No. 12, and those that still possess parcels free of moisture and of strong grain cannot be persuaded below that figure. Buyers cannot afford to pay it, and the consequence is that very few transactions transpire.

The last charter reported was that of the American brig T. J. Maguire, to load boxes here at 90 cents and hogsheads in Sagua at $4 75 for Baltimore.

Sterling exchange is at 17 to 16¾ premium, and francs are quoted 4 premium. American gold to the amount of $50,000 has been placed at 6¾ per cent premium, while short sight gold drafts command 7¾ per cent premium, scarcely any transactions in currency to report.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Views of the Press on Jay Cooke's Financial Exposition.

[From the Cleveland Leader—republican—Oct. 22.]

The intimate and prominent connection of Mr. Jay Cooke with the financial history of the government during the inception of our present financial policy, and his well known relations with the system of national banks will give his views on this subject, here expressed, a value and interest quite apart from their great intrinsic merit, and Mr. Cooke's cogent reasoning and clear presentation of facts will be widely read and deeply pondered by all who are candidly seeking the truth in this matter. On one point, however, Mr. Cooke's argument seems to us one sided and unfair. It is his enumeration of the taxation, State and national, imposed by the government upon the national banks. He figures up the total taxation upon the banks, together with a six per cent interest upon their reserves held for deposits and for circulation, at $28,843,000, while the interest on the $300,000,000 in circulation, which the opponents of the national banking system claim would be saved to the government by its abolition, amounts to $18,000,000, leaving a balance of profit to the government in this view of the case, of $10,843,000. In order that we may not do Mr. Cooke injustice we quote his words: "The American people, by destroying the national banking system, retiring the national bank currency and substituting greenbacks therefor, would lose more in net revenue alone, now paid to the government by the banks, than they would gain in the cancellation of their own interest bearing bonds."

Mr. Cooke, however, fails to present the other side of the case. If the national bank system were abolished and greenbacks substituted, the business of issuing notes by banks would be abolished, but the deposit and brokerage business would continue. Every bank would be transformed into a bank of deposit and brokerage, and the revenue from taxation upon these branches of business would be as large as ever. Our readers will find Mr. Cooke's table exhibiting the taxation of national banks in another column. Let us examine it and see how many of these drawbacks are attributable to national bank currency, and how many would exist were that currency retired. In the first place, all these banks would have to keep, as at present, a reserve of legal tenders for their deposits, and would be compelled by State laws to keep on the average as large a reserve as at present under the national banking system—twenty per cent. The first drawback, therefore, of interest on reserves for deposits would exist as much after the national bank note currency had been retired as before. The taxes on deposits, on banking capital not invested in government bonds, the license tax of two dollars a thousand on capital invested and the State taxes paid by national banks would exist as much, and would yield as much revenue after the withdrawal of the national bank currency as before.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

Miss Nelly Marshall (daughter of General Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky), a favorite author of the South, is about to be married to an Englishman of note—Lord William Mosgrove, also an author. She will sail immediately for England, which will hereafter be her place of residence.

A splendid new river steamer called the Alaska—first of the name—has just made a trial trip on the Ohio at Cincinnati. She is 150 feet long on deck, 176 over all, 42 feet beam, 7½ feet hold. She will run on the Cincinnati and New Orleans line.

Colonel Robert Johnson, son of the President, has returned to Washington and resumed his duties as Private Secretary to the Executive.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Republican National Nominating Convention.

The Executive Committee of the National Union Republican Committee met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city. The following were present:—

Governor Ward, of New Jersey, chairman.
Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania.
John B. Clark, of New Hampshire.
Hon. H. H. Starkweather, of Connecticut.
Hon. W. H. Hoffman, of Maryland.

After the transaction of some private business, a full meeting of the National Union Republican Committee was called to meet in the city of Washington on Wednesday, the 11th of December, to decide upon the time and place for holding the National Union Republican Convention.

New York State.

The Albany *Argus* states that "it is nearly a week since Hulburd declined to be the defeated candidate for Comptroller on the republican ticket. This was wise on the part of Hulburd, but it has sent a death chill through the ranks of his party. The *Journal* and its friends are looking around for a candidate, but no respectable man can be found to run with certain defeat staring him in the face."

The following is a complete list of nominations for the Supreme Court, to be voted for on the 5th of November:—

Dist.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1—	Freeman J. Fithian.	Albert Cardozo.
2—	Stephen W. Fullerton.	Abraham R. Tappen.
3—	No candidate.	Rufus W. Peckham.
4—	Augustus Rockes.	No candidate.
5—	La Roy Morgan.	No candidate.
6—	John M. Parker.	Jesse Palmer.
7—	James C. Smith.	Josiah T. Miller.
8—	George Barker.	Harlow L. Comstock.

THE FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Mr. Adam W. Kline received the regular Union republican nomination for Senator. The Schenectady *Union*, owned by Mr. Standford, put up Mr. K.'s name as the regular nominee. But Mr. Stanford subsequently accepted a nomination for the office from a few disaffected republicans—his intimate personal friends—which was ratified by the democratic convention. The *Union* thereupon took down the name of Mr. Kline, and put up that of Mr. Stanford for Senator, under the pretence that it could not support Mr. K. for the reason that he belonged to the "canal ring." This latter fact never occurred to the *Union* until Stanford resolved to bolt.

Private Circular of the New York Democratic State Committee.

The following letter has been addressed to thousands of democrats throughout the State by the Democratic State Committee:—

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE,
ROOM 389 ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1867.

SIR—The results of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, as well as in California, Maine and Connecticut, indicate a general and growing reaction in favor of democratic principles of government and of administration. We have assurance of still more complete success in New York if we but do our whole duty.

Every patriotic motive demands that we make our triumph *certain*, and that we make it *decisive*.

We address you individually to act at once for the cause within your town and county. Do not *wait* for *anybody*. The times require that *every man* constitute himself a *committee*.

If the canvass books for your town have been received, cause them to be used without delay. If they have not arrived do not wait for them a single day; make